- An immunoglobulin product which is obtainable by a process for purifying immunoglobulin, i.e. immunoglobulin G (IgG), from a crude immunoglobulin-containing
 plasma protein fraction, which process comprises the steps of:
 - (a) preparing an aqueous suspension of the crude immunoglobulin-containing plasma protein fraction;
- adding a water soluble, substantially non-denaturating protein precipitant to the said suspension of step (a) in an amount sufficient to cause precipitation of a high proportion of non-immunoglobulin G proteins, aggregated immunoglobulins and particles including potentially infectious particles such as virus particles, without causing substantial precipitation of monomeric immunoglobulin G, thereby forming a mixture of a solid precipitate and a liquid supernatant;
 - recovering a clarified immunoglobulin G-containing supernatant from the mixture of step (b);
- 20 (d) applying the clarified immunoglobulin G-containing supernatant of step (c) to an anion exchange resin and subsequently a cation exchange resin;
- (e) washing out protein contaminants and the protein precipitant from the cation exchange resin of step (d) with a buffer having a pH and ionic strength sufficient to re move the contaminants from the resin without causing substantial elution of immunoglobulin G;
- eluting immunoglobulin G from the cation exchange resin of step (e) with a substantially non-denaturating buffer having a pH and ionic strength sufficient to cause efficient elution of the immunoglobulin G, thereby recovering an immunoglobulin G containing eluate;
- (g) performing a dia/ultrafiltration on the immunoglobulin G-containing eluate of step (f) to concentrate and/or dialyse the eluate, and optionally adding a stabilizing agent,
 35 thereby forming a concentrated and/or dialysed and optionally stabilized product;

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(i) applying the immunoglobulin G-containing solution of step (h) to an anion exchange resin and subsequently to a cation exchange resin;

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(i)

washing the cation exchange resin of step (i) with a buffer having a pH and ionic strength sufficient to wash out the protein contaminants and the virus-inactivating gent from the resin without causing substantial elution of immunoglobulin G;

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(k) eluting immunoglobulin G from the cation exchange resin of step (j) with a substantially non-denaturating buffer having a pH and ionic strength sufficient to cause efficient elution of the immunoglobulin G, thereby recovering an immunoglobulin G containing eluate; and

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(I) subjecting the immunoglobulih G-containing eluate of step (k) to dia/ultrafiltration to lower the ionic strength and concentrate immunoglobulin G of the solution, and adjusting the osmolality by adding a saccharide.

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2. A product obtainable by the process described in <u>claim</u> 1, wherein the anion exchange resin and the cation exchange resin in step (d) and/or step (i) are connected in series.

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- 3. A polyclonal immunoglobulin product having the following characteristics:
 - a) a purity of more than 98%,
 - b) a content of IgG monomers and dimers of more than 98.5%,
 - c) a content of IgA less than 4 mg of IgA/I,

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- d) a content of IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4, and
- e) a content of polymers and aggregates less than 0.5%.
- 4. An immunoglobulin product according to claim 3 which does not compris detergent, PEG or albumin as stabilizer.

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- 5. An immunoglobulin product according to claim 3 which contains less than 3 mg/l lgA.
- 6. An immunoglobulin product according to claim 3 which contains between 55 and 55% IgG1, between 30 and 40% IgG2, between 2 and 5% IgG3 and between 1 and 4% IgG4.
 - 7. An immunoglobulin product according to claim 3 which is a liquid product.
- 10 8. An immunoglobulin product according to claim 3 for instant intravenous administration.
 - 9. An immunoglobulin product according to claim 3 for use in medicine.
- 15 10. A medicinal product which comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an immunoglobulin product according to claim 3.
 - 11. A method of treating a mammal with PID (Primary Immune Deficiency), SID (Secondary Immune Deficiency), ITP (Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura),
- 20 polyradiculitis, peripheral polyneuropathies, Kawasaki's disease, polymyositis, severe chronic autoimmune disease, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP), multifocal motoric neuropathy, multiple sclerosis, Myasthenia Gravis, Eaton-Lambert's syndrome, Opticus Neuritis, epilepsy, Abortus habitualis, primary antiphospholipid syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic scleroderma,
- vasculitis, Wegner's granulomatosis, Sjogrens syndrome, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune neutropenia, auto-immune haemolytic anamia, neutropenia, Crohn's disease, colitic ulcerous, coeliac disease, asthma, septic shock syndrome, chronic fatigue syndrome, psoriasis, toxic shock syndrome, diabetes, sinusitis, dilated cardiomyopathy, endocarditis, artherosclerosis, AIDS or a bacterial infection, the method comprising administering to the mammal an immunoglobulin product according to claim 1 or 3.
 - 12. A method according to claim 11 wherein the mammal is a human being.

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